

CHINA



MAIL

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1879.

日六十月十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAS & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suva, CAMPELL & Co., Suva, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Fookow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £993,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.

RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. J. POPE HENNESSY, O.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

As the Company take their departure for Shanghai by the Messageries Maritimes S. S. *Andrey* (probably on Friday), Signor CAOLI has to announce that "*Il Barbiere*" will be given on WEDNESDAY, and "*La Traviata*" on THURSDAY.

TO-MORROW EVENING.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10th, 1879.

BENEFIT of Signor BERGAMASCHI, Rossini's Favourite Opera

"*Il Barbiere di Seviglia*."

THURSDAY, 11th December.

BENEFIT of Signor CAOLI, Verdi's Popular Opera

"*La Traviata*."

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs KELLY and WALSH'S.

Hongkong, December 9, 1879. de12

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21f650

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE Just RECEIVED their Usual Assortment of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, Comprising:—
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. JEWELRY BOXES and SCENT CABINETS. PRINCESS STATIONERY CABINETS. VELVET WORK BAGS. WORK BOXES in Leather and Fancy Woods. CARD TRAYS and SCRAP BOOKS. VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. STATUETTES.

Handsome Bound and Illustrated GIFT BOOKS, Comprising:—

PICTURE GALLERY OF MODERN ART. SWITZERLAND ILLUSTRATED. WOODLAND ROMANCE. THE BIRD, BY JULES MICHELET. THE INSECT, BY JULES MICHELET. THE BIRD WORLD. THE EPIC OF HADES.

A Large Assortment of Newest GIFT BOOKS for Boys and Girls.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS, the Latest Novelties.

Elegantly Dressed FRENCH DOLLS.

DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX, completely fitted.

SWIMMING and WASHING DOLLS.

MECHANICAL TOYS, in Great Variety.

DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS.

PUZZLES, GAMES, BRICKS.

HORSES and CARTS, WHEEL-BARROWS.

DRUMS, TRUMPETS, GUNS and SWORDS.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES in COSAQUES, Comprising:—

HELEN'S BABIES' CRACKERS, PICTORIAL.

INCOGNITA, COMICAL and CLUB CRACKERS.

BELLES of the SEASON, &c., &c., &c.

PAINT BOXES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS.

FRENCH PLUMS. BLOOM MUSCATELS.

Crystallized CHOCOLATE BONBONS.

CHOCOLATE in Pretty Boxes, for Presents.

FRENCH BONBONS. DRAGEES.

FRUITS in Noyau. JUJUBES.

SMYRNA FIGS. BRAZIL NUTS.

BARCELONA ALMONDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

Intimations.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.

YEUNG CHUN CHONG—I was a Steward on board the *Princess Charlotte* nearly 15 Years. The Dr. (BENNETT) had shown me to make MILK PUNCH WINE, and I have followed doing the same and used Superior Materials or Stuff which is made by Dr. Bennett, which may be drank at any time without pernicious effect. Now I wish to be established on shore.—No. 62, WELLINGTON STREET.

QUAN CHEONG.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879. ja2

LOST.

A PARCEL of MANILA LOTTERY

TICKETS ex *Emeralda* from

MANILA, November 11th, containing the following Numbers, for the December drawing:—

23 Tickets,.....No. 1,940 @ 1,962

23 " " 2,623 " 2,645

23 " " 3,768 " 3,790

23 " " 4,397 " 4,419

23 " " 5,243 " 5,270

24 " " 6,196 " 6,219

24 " " 7,790 " 7,813

24 " " 8,479 " 8,502

24 " " 9,081 " 9,104

24 " " 10,471 " 10,494

24 " " 11,496 " 11,519

The Manila Government have been notified of the Loss, and any Prizes which may be drawn on the above Tickets will not be paid.

The Finder will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary, by Returning the package to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879.

LOST.

A SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER,

answers to the name of "PUKOH."

Small white spot on breast.

\$5 Reward will be given.

Address: No. 12, Praya East.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at

Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision;

and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja4

Intimations.

Intimations.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Large and Small COAL.

Apply at the OFFICES, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; or, to

THOS. G. GLOVER, East Point.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. jal

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th Inst. until the 3rd Proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja3

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australasian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"*BOWEN*"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th December, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879. de13

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Company's Steamship

"*ANCHISE*"

will be despatched on or about the 12th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,

BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST CLASS
S T O R E S, &c.
Ex "OCEANIC,"
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.
Pine Apple CHEESE.
Limburg CHEESE.
Sap Sage CHEESE.
Prime Gilly CHEESE.
Fine Eastern HAMS.
Prime Eastern BACON.
Prime Smoked SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Boston MACKEREL.
SALMON BELLIES.
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.
Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
HICKORY NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PEANUTS.
COBB HONEY in Frames.
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.
BROOKMAN'S TURKEY & TONGUE.
Do. LUNCHEON TONGUE.
Do. COMPRESSED HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
Assorted Devilled MEATS.
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST-TER CRACKERS.
WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.
OATMEAL in Casks.
Fresh CORNMEAL.
Cracked WHEAT.
BUCK WHEAT.
RYE FLOUR.
HOMINY.

Cutting's Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.
Cutting's Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.
Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.
Do. PICKLED LIMES.
Do. STUFFED PEPPERS.
Do. ASPARAGUS.
Do. Ass. Corned VEGETABLES.
Do. Assorted PICKLES.
Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.
Split PEAS.
Mess' PORK and BEEF.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
Do. Do. Do.
Crown & Blackwell's HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSON'S Assorted German SAUSAGES.
Do. Do. VEGETABLES.
Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).
PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.
Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & Sons' Celebrated Family STORES.
Game PIES; Veal and Ham PIES.
Truffled SAUSAGES.
Cambridge SAUSAGES.
Bologna SAUSAGES.
Pork SAUSAGES. SAVELOYS.
SALMON OUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).
HADDOK ROES. Fried SOLES.
Kipperd HERRINGS. BLOATERS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!
The Latest and most Popular NOVELS.
By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.
DICTIONARIES,
&c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coll," "Perfection" and "Empress of India" TORACCOES.
Specially Selected CIGARS.
Cavite CHEROOTS.
Princess CHEROOTS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Princess CIGARS.
Aroceros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.
Choice No. 3 Meisig CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.
Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.
Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.
SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
COLT'S DERINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.
CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.
Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 6, 1879. delis

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arratoon Apar*, Captain A. B. MACTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Consignees are also hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 13th instant.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 5, 1879. delis

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIGATA MARU" FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 9th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
6, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, December 8, 1879. delis

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879. tf

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"
Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, December 9, 1879. delis

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "MORAY,"
M. J. BUTCHER, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY Next, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, December 9, 1879. delis

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "ARRATON APAR,"
Captain A. B. MACTAVISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 9, 1879. delis

FANCY BAZAAR.

THE French SISTERS OF CHARITY respectfully invite all their Friends to visit the Bazaar on behalf of the CHINESE ORPHANS UNDER THEIR CARE. The Inauguration will take place at the FRENCH CONVENT, QUEEN'S ROAD, WANCHI, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., and will close on TUESDAY Evening.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—WILHELM VON PUSTAU, JUNIOR, lately trading at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai, in China, in Co-partnership with WILHELM VON PUSTAU, CARL WILHELM SIGISMUND and CONRAD MUNKER DONNER, under the Style or Firm of WM. PUSTAU & Co., as Merchant and Commission Agent, having been adjudged Bankrupt under Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Bankruptcy, on the 11th day of November, 1879, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination and make application for his order of discharge will be held before the Honourable Sir JOHN SMAL, Knight, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, aforesaid, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1880, at 11 a.m. precisely.
The Hon'ble CHARLES BUSHY PLUNKET is the Official Assignee.
Dated this 9th day of December, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval STORE-KEEPER to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 15th December, 1879, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard,—
OLD SUNDRY Condemned Naval, Victualling and Medical STORES, comprising:
Old Iron, Steel Files, Hoses, Boats, Lignum Vita, Glass, Knives, Implements.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Dec. 9, 1879. delis

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican.—Vogel & Co.
OBERON, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binga.—Melchers & Co.
HONGKONG, German 3-masted schooner, Captain Carl Oom.—Wieler & Co.
PEILO, German barque, Capt. Seekamp.—Siemssen & Co.
PRIMUS, Russian ship, Captain Th. W. Bergman.—Order.
UNDIRNE, German barque, Captain F. Kruse.—Melchers & Co.
MOSES B. TOWNE, American barkentine, Capt. O. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ALICE REED, American barque, Capt. J. H. Kilbourn.—Melchers & Co.
AMY TURNER, American barque, Captain A. W. Newell.—Russell & Co.
JOHN NICHOLSON, British ship, Capt. T. B. P. Campbell.—Messageries Maritimes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9, *John Nicholson*, British ship, 685, J. B. P. Campbell, Cardiff July 29, Coal.—Messageries Maritimes.
Dec. 9, *Armide*, French Flag-ship, 4000, de la Barriere, Yokohama Nov. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9, *Yotung*, for Swatow.
9, *Fuyen*, for Shanghai.
9, *Kwik*, for Saigon.
9, *Rapid*, for Bangkok.
9, *Chinkiang*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Patterdale, for Singapore.
Friedrich, for Manila.
Cuba, for Bangkok.
Endymion, for New York.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.
Per *Fuyew*, for Shanghai, 50 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship *John Nicholson* reports: Left Cardiff 29th July, had moderate winds from the eastward in Channel, crossed the Equator on Sept. 1st, had fresh S.E. trades ran the easting in 44 S. had moderate and variable winds, till reaching 60 East, then a heavy gale from the westward, lasting a week entered the Straits of Lombok on Nov. 6th, coming up Macassar, through Basilan and Mindoro Straits had very light winds and fine weather. Left the Luzon coast on Saturday last, and had very heavy weather coming across with a fearful beam sea. Passed the Lema Islands at 10 p.m. last night.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Achilles*, Hongkong to London, sailed 4th December:—98,724 lbs. Congou, 37,170 lbs. Scented Capor, 20,328 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, and 1,000 lbs. Sorts —total 157,222 lbs.; 202 bales Waste Silk, 24 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, and 328 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—Per *Douglas*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst., instead of as previously notified.
For HOIHOW, KAKHOL, HAIPHONG, (AND HANOI).
Per *Conquest*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 10th inst., instead of as previously notified.
For HIOGO, YOKOHAMA, AND NAGASAKI.
Per *Nigata Maru*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 12th Dec.
For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—Per *Bowen*, at noon, on Saturday, the 13th inst.
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—Per *Arratoon Apar* and *Moray*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Amazons* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th December, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Bavia, Buenos Ayres, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Meeting.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Operatic Performance.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, December 11.—
Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.
SATURDAY, December 13.—
Daylight.—*Mitsu Bishi* Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kobe.
Noon.—*French* Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
Noon.—*Bowen* leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c.
9 p.m.—Performance of Ventriloquism, &c., at French Convent.
MONDAY, December 15.—
Noon.—Auction of Sundries at Naval Yard.
TUESDAY, December 16.—
3 p.m.—*Moray* and *Arratoon Apar* leave for Singapore, &c.
WEDNESDAY, December 17.—
11 p.m.—*English* Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
SATURDAY, December 20.—
Transfer Books of the H. K. & C. Gas Co., Limited, closed from this date to 3rd Proximo, inclusive.
WEDNESDAY, December 24.—
3 p.m.—*American* Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Crusader leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c., on or about this date.
WEDNESDAY, January 14.—
3 p.m.—*Occidental* and *Oriental* S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

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Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.25 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1879.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected here To-morrow (Wednesday) by the M. M. steamer *Andrey*.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected to arrive here on the 13th or 14th inst., per P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be looked for here on or about the 15th instant by the P.M.S. City of Peking, which leaves Yokohama on the 9th inst.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. Co. that the Co.'s steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* left Singapore for Hongkong at 8 a.m. yesterday (the 8th).

We would call the attention of the public to the fact that the popular and able artist Signor Bergamaschi takes his benefit to-morrow night.

The *Amide*, flagship of the French squadron on the China station arrived this afternoon from Yokohama. She exchanged the usual salutes with the *Victor Emanuel* and the shore battery.

It is believed, although no definite advices have yet been received, that the O. & O. steamer *Oceanic* arrived in London after a passage of about thirty-five days. From a telegram to hand at Amoy, it is presumed that this fine steamer reached Gravesend on the 26th or 27th Nov. She left Hongkong on the 23rd October; and as she was presumed to be in need of boiler repairs, the run speaks well for those magnificent White Star vessels.

We understand it has been definitely arranged that the French mail steamers shall leave Hongkong on the same day of the week as the English homeward mail boats.—on Wednesdays, in the present season. This is satisfactory, as it maintains the uniformity of the services in a manner conducive to the convenience of all concerned. Nothing certain is, however, yet known of the hour when the French steamer will be despatched, although little doubt is entertained that an hour will be fixed which will meet the requirements of the public.

The feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary was celebrated here by the Catholic community yesterday (8th) with much more pomp and grandeur than formerly, as will, no doubt, have been the case throughout the Catholic world, being the 25th anniversary of the definition of the Dogma. The Cathedral was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and at 8 o'clock in the morning a high Mass was chanted by Monsignor Louagne, who was requested to preside in the absence of Monsignor Iaimondi, at present in Manila. In the evening the facade of the Cathedral was illuminated by a brilliant gas-jet star and coloured lanterns, while a smaller star and the letters "O. C." were shown in gas-jets over the door of the Catholic Circle. An instrumental Concert was given at 9 p.m. in the Circle Hall, by the Amateurs, under the leadership of Professor Pinto, when there was an unusually large attendance, the fair sex being conspicuously well represented. The Concert was on the whole a credit to all concerned; a bar was erected in an adjoining room, where varied refreshments were supplied free of charge to the guests. This is not the first time such hospitality has been shown towards the visitors by this Institution, and it reflects great credit on the management of the institution, which is due to the zeal of Mr. Albino da Silveira, the esteemed President of the Circle.

This is the form a recent telegram through Reuter's Agency takes as it reaches Shanghai:—

The United States Government has offered to mediate between China and Japan regarding the Loochoo question.

The form in which we had it was simply:—

"Offers of mediation between China and Japan have been made."

The *Shanghai Mercury* of recent date says that the s.s. *Zahyew*, the old *Sin Naning*, is about to be converted from a paddle-wheel boat into a screw. She will then carry 700 tons of cargo on 7 feet 6 in. draught, and steam 8 knots on 7 tons of coal a day. She ought to be a remunerative steamer to her present owners, the China Merchants' S. N. Co.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Faust was produced at the City Hall last evening for the benefit of Signor Sbriscia.

The audience was a fairly numerous one, although the house was scarcely so well filled as on former popular nights; however, we have little doubt that the *beneficere* was perfectly satisfied with the support awarded him. Faust is a romantic opera of the most fascinating description, full of powerful dramatic incidents, whilst Gounod's music is worthy of the highest places in operatic art. The Argument is as follows:—Faust, a German student, after a life of meditation and laborious research, becomes disgusted with the nothingness of human knowledge, and his own inability to unravel the mystic realms of nature. He summons to his aid the Spirit of Evil, who appears to him under the form of Mephistopheles. Through the supernatural power of the latter, Faust is straightway restored to youth, with all its passions and illusions, and is at the same time endowed with personal beauty, and luxurious attire. Mephistopheles, as in a vision, reveals to him the beautiful village maid, Margaret, with whom the student falls instantaneously in love. He longs to become acquainted with her, and his wish is soon afterwards gratified. Margaret, equally noted for her loveliness and for her virtue, has been left by her soldier brother, Valentino, under the care of Dame Martha, a worthy but not very vigilant personage. The maiden at first rejects the stranger's advances, but Faust, aided by the demoralising influences of Mephistopheles (who is anxious to destroy another soul), urges his suit with such ardour that Margaret's resistance is at length overcome. Valentino, on returning with his comrades from the wars, learns what has occurred; he challenges his sister's seducer, but, through the intervention of Mephistopheles, he is slain in the encounter. Margaret, horror-stricken at the calamity of which she is the original cause, gives way to despair. Her reason becomes affected, and in a paroxysm of frenzy she kills her infant. For this crime she is thrown into prison. Faust, aided by Mephistopheles, obtains access to the cell in which she is imprisoned. They both eagerly urge her to fly, but Margaret, in whom holier feelings have gained the ascendancy, spurns their proffered aid, and places her sole reliance in prayer and repentance. Overcome at last by sorrow and remorse, with an earnest prayer for forgiveness on her lips, the unhappy girl expires. Mephistopheles triumphs at the catastrophe he has brought about, but a chorus of heavenly voices is heard, proclaiming that there is pardon for the repentant sinner, and the Evil One, foiled and overcome, crouches suppliantly as the accents of divine love and forgiveness make themselves heard, while the spirit of Margaret, borne by ministering angels, is wafted upwards to its eternal home.

It is rather a difficult matter for an artist to fix a standard of excellence in reviewing the performance of such a masterpiece as "Faust" by such a Company of artists as essayed the task last night. We hardly look for high art in Hongkong, yet a certain degree of proficiency is expected from artists who aspire to win laurels on the operatic stage. We do not wish to wield the critic's lash with unnecessary severity, nor can we, on the other hand, in justice to the public and ourselves, withhold censure where it is merited. We have always endeavoured to err on the side of leniency, and although it appears that our considerable efforts in that direction have not always met the views of our musical and dramatic readers, we cannot regret having purposely overlooked many shortcomings in consideration of meritorious impersonations from most of the artists composing the troupe. If indulgence to a company of public performers was ever required in operatic history, it was indeed sorely needed last night. We do not hesitate to say that Signor Dagli's attempt to place Faust on the stage in a decent manner, considering the time at his disposal for rehearsal, and his limited command of stage accessories, was extremely ill judged. The result speaks for itself. The representation was to all intents and purposes, both musically and dramatically,

a complete fiasco. But for the proverbial good-nature of our Hongkong audience, and the friendly effusiveness towards performers of a certain section of the community, we think it probable that the opera would have been hooted off the stage. The gentleman who performed the most difficult, and at the same time the most important rôle, was not included in the cast of characters. Signor Torriani is the Company's Musical director and prompter, and it was in the latter capacity that he made such a great hit in the opera of Faust. We give the Signor the highest praise for the quality of his voice, and for the energetic manner in which he used that organ. Could the Signor have only sung the words throughout instead of reading them, the illusion would have been most complete, as the other performers might then have devoted all their energies to the acting, like so many Marionettes. It could not be, however. The representation of the most magnificent of all operas was actually attempted by a company of ladies and gentlemen who scarcely knew a line of their several parts. This might not have been the fault of the performers themselves, but that does not affect the public in any way. If the members of the company could not get themselves letter perfect in the short time allowed for rehearsal, we submit the performance ought in fairness to the public to have been either postponed or abandoned. Signora Genolini worked as hard as usual but with very indifferent success. Her voice, in certain passages was bright, sympathetic, and powerful as ever, but an imperfect acquaintance with the libretto could only lead to singing dreadfully out of tune, and we must confess she sang flat throughout. Want of confidence in herself was apparent in the Jewel Song, where she utterly failed to deliver the shake and ascending scale with any degree of artistic skill, and as we have previously seen her executing florid music with energy and effect, we attribute this failure to an imperfect acquaintance with the musical requirements of the part, and to evident overwork. Signora Genolini looked a charming *Margherita*, and displayed the character to life, although her acting was hardly so praiseworthy as could have been desired. Signor Sbriscia's *ideal Faust* was about the feeblest thing of the kind we have ever seen. His acting was stilted, affected and extravagant, whilst at a single redeeming feature in it, we call for the word of praise. The frantic rushing to the footlights, the habit of making his love speeches to the audience instead of to his innamorata, and of trying to make himself the most conspicuous figure on the stage at all times and at all hazards, are leading characteristics in the Signor's style. His singing last night lapsed back to the exaggerated and objectionable style we condemned so severely on his first appearance here, and the tremolos were again conspicuous in the pathetic passages. We are compelled to speak plainly to such a promising artist as Signor Sbriscia, as he is capable of better things, if he would only open his eyes to the apparent defects of his style, both as vocalist and actor. His delivery of "Salve dimora, casta para" was not up to the mark, and instead of singing the aria to *Margherita's* dwelling, as obviously should have been the case, he came straight to the footlights, and sang to the audience. We have not previously seen Signor Bergamaschi to so little advantage as in the character of *Mephistopheles*. His vocalisation was characterised by exaggeration, at times disguised by faulty phrasing, and altogether devoid of that taste and refinement to be expected from such a cultured man. We have generally been prone to accord Signor Bergamaschi great praise for his acting, but in this instance we can only say that his *Mephistopheles* was purely conventional, and not worthy of the actor at his best. A perpetual habit of nearly always addressing his lines to the auditorium of the theatre instead of to the mark, and instead of singing the aria to *Margherita's* dwelling, as obviously should have been the case, he came straight to the footlights, and sang to the audience. We have not previously seen Signor Bergamaschi to so little advantage as in the character of *Mephistopheles*. His vocalisation was characterised by exaggeration, at times disguised by faulty phrasing, and altogether devoid of that taste and refinement to be expected from such a cultured man. We have generally been prone to accord Signor Bergamaschi great praise for his acting, but in this instance we can only say that his *Mephistopheles* was purely conventional, and not worthy of the actor at his best. A perpetual habit of nearly always addressing his lines to the auditorium of the theatre instead of to the mark, and instead of singing the aria to *Margherita's* dwelling, as obviously should have been the case, he came straight to the footlights, and sang to the audience.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING THIS AFTERNOON.

The Legislative Council met this afternoon by adjournment from Saturday last from which day it was only formal adjourned, no meeting being really held.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor J. Pope Hennessy; the Colonial Secretary Hon. W. H. Marsh; the Acting Treasurer Hon. M. S. Tonnochy; the Acting Attorney General, Hon. J. Russell; and the following unofficial members:—Hon. P. Pyrie Hon. W. Kewick, Hon. J. M. Pyrie Hon. H. B. Gibb. Absent, the Chief Justice Sir John Smal, who had written to say he was engaged in Court and begging to be excused from attendance; this His Excellency explained had been done.

THE CHINESE PASSENGERS AMENDED BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

THE NEW ORDINARY BILL.

The Council went into Committee on this bill.

In Committee, on the clauses rendering it penal for anyone to keep prepared or

the Acting Attorney General moved the insertion of "boiled or."—Agreed, although no one appeared to know what was the difference between "boiled opium" and "prepared opium." The phrase had been "boiled or prepared opium," and it was thought advisable to adhere to the same language as has been current during the past 20 years.

Concerning the clause to which reference was made by the Chief Justice, when the Bill was before the Council previously, as to "the usual quantity" not to be exceeded in the quantity to be handed over by him to the new holder of the monopoly, the official members then said they saw no difficulty in arriving at a fair decision. The Chief Justice had now suggested that the quantity to be thus handed over should be not less than one-third (or one-half) of the quantity boiled by the outgoing farmer during the preceding nine months. In the course of conversation on this point, Mr. Ryrie suggested that the outgoing farmer might largely increase his amount manufactured towards the end of his lease, and Hon. W. Keewick pointed out that the clause suggested by the Chief Justice did not do away in the slightest with arbitration, but simply said the arbitrators should not allow more than an average three-months' production, calculating on the nine months preceding the last quarter of the year; or if they agreed to one-half then the maximum amount that could be allowed by the arbitrators was an average four and a half months, calculating here also on the past nine months of the last year. The Governor said that no doubt the last farmer had boiled a very large quantity over and above his usual quantity, and it was disposed of alike for local consumption and for shipment elsewhere; and he did this greatly to the detriment of the revenue.

Another point raised was by Mr. Keewick, whether some very small quantity could be stated which it would be legal for a man to have in his possession; visitors coming to Hongkong should not be fined for having such a small quantity in their possession as was plainly enough for their own use only.

The Acting Attorney General said the law had worked well hitherto; there had never been a single grievance such as the hon. member contemplated. There was no cause to alter the clause until some abuse arose. The common sense of the Magistrate would prevent him from fining a man under such circumstances. He read the unreplicated clause empowering the Magistrate to deal with such a case as a frivolous vexatious case and punish the complainant.

His Excellency agreed with the Acting Attorney General, and said if any abuse did arise the question could be dealt with. The Magistrate would see the remarks made in Council, and for that reason he considered the conversation an important one. They would have now to guide them an expression of what the Council considered a frivolous case.

All the other clauses were passed without comment. Bill passed through Committee, and then finally passed by the Council, being No. 7 of 1879.

THE CONSOLIDATED MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE, 1880.

The Council went into Committee on this Bill.

In Committee, with regard to the clauses relating to Chinese Residents and the British flag to which prominence was given in the Attorney General's speech on the second reading, some conversation now ensued.

Hon. Mr. Keewick took exception to sub-sections 2 and 3. He desired to see more freedom in the use of the English flag. He also took exception to all the partners of a firm one member of which was a shipowner being equally bound as sureties. Confiscation of the vessel and proof that the man was worth himself in Crown Land in the Colony the fixed amount of the surety was, he thought, sufficient. He suggested that the two sections might be left out.

The Attorney General had no objection to the 2nd being struck out; this was done. With regard to the other he reminded the honorable member that this was legislation for outsiders, for Chinese residents here who were not British subjects. He need not remind them how desirous it was that if such freedom was to be given to Chinese to use our flag the most ample security should be taken that it was not misused or abused. This clause was inserted in the original bill to prevent pirates &c., being committed under our flag.

Mr. Keewick agreed that these clauses might have been necessary in 1855, the very time when it was highly desirable to put a stop to such practices; but now we lived in very different times; there was greater freedom, greater facilities for knowing when anything wrong was done, great advances had been made in every way; the Chinese gun-boats and our own gun-boats were perpetually passing up and down; a new era had opened since the establishment of the new ports in the South, and he did not believe the cause now existed for such a clause as this. While it should be their object to increase the commerce of the port he believed the effect of requiring these very strict penalties would be to diminish that trade. (Hear hear). Before there had been a great danger of their not knowing when any wrong was done; now, such a thing was hardly possible.

Eventually it was agreed to hold over the third sub-section until the Committee report on the Bill and it is again before the House.

Hon. Mr. Keewick proposed, on the clause being read which provides for the Captain of every Colonial registered ship producing his certificate once in six months for the inspection of the Harbour Master, that a clause be added making it compulsory to produce also an official log.

This proposal was, generally approved, and the Attorney General, it was agreed, would draft a new section to meet that purpose.

His Excellency said he would be happy to look into these matters with the Attorney General and would do whatever was best calculated to carry out the ideas of the Hon. Member (Mr. Keewick), which he very much desired to see carried into effect.

His Excellency mentioned the matter of the proper fitting of all large passenger ships with life-saving apparatus. The boats on these steamers would be fit to save comparatively few lives in case of accident. He would look into this matter also and probably consult with those best qualified to advise him. He would be able to bring the subject forward at a later stage of the Bill. He would be very glad if something could be done in the direction he had indicated.

With regard to the new clause, introduced

by the instructions of the Secretary of State, it was agreed, on the suggestion of the Attorney General, that not only should the Register of all foreign vessels from their own country be acknowledged and accepted as equivalent in this case to the certificates we demand from British vessels, but it would also be requisite that we accept as equivalent to either of these the certificate of any vessel from any country from or to whose flag she had been transferred.

Under the heading Constitution of the Marine Court, the clause stood originally that it should be composed of one stipendiary magistrate, one, if possible, commissioned officer of the Royal Navy, and the remainder experienced merchant seamen or such persons of nautical engineering or special skill as the Governor may think fit to appoint.

The Attorney General now proposed to insert after the word "one," and before "if possible," the words, "or more."

Mr. Keewick suggested "one at least." Hon. Mr. Gibb pointed out that although this port might not probably be without a gunboat in port, it was quite possible the officers might all be so busy as to be unable to attend. In such an emergency were they provide that no Court could be held.

It was agreed that the clause stand as in the draft.

A new provision was inserted to the effect that when an inquiry is considered likely to involve the cancellation of any master's, mate's or engineer's certificate that two at least of the members of the Court (five members are the maximum Court, three the minimum) shall be persons having experience in the Mercantile Service.

A new clause was also added providing that on any one whose certificate has been suspended representing that he is prepared to bring forward now new evidence not available or not heard by the Court of Enquiry which heard his case, the Governor shall be empowered to order the rehearing of the case either by the Court which originally heard it or by another Marine Court. The same clause gives a right to appeal.

Mr. Ryrie said the unofficial members of the Marine Court should be allowed \$ 0 a day instead of \$5, as provided by the draft Bill.

The Governor asked the Acting Colonial Treasurer to look into the matter and see what fees were being received under the ordinance. They would then be able to say what fees they could allow.

Several verbal alterations were made in several of the clauses, one or two provisions were remodelled, but none other than those stated above were of public interest, involved any new principle or introduced any new provision of any importance into the Bill.

Having finished Part I., the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned till next meeting.

PAYMENTS IN EXCESS OF THE ESTIMATES, 1879.

The Colonial Secretary moved the passing of the following items, which had been duly before the Finance Committee and passed, and which he by mistake had not moved the other day when he had them in his hand:—allowance to Colonial Surgeon for chair-coolies, at \$24 per month, \$288; allowance to Warden (Hayward) for Chinese teacher, at \$10 per month, \$120; temporary structural changes in the Lock Hospital, to accommodate patients from the Civil Hospital (in consequence of its destruction by fire), \$3,950; temporary small-pox hospital, \$1,507;—\$5,465.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG, 9th Dec., 1879.

SIR,—Glancing my eye this afternoon over the list of Mails to close I find that the Mail Steamer, *Amazon*, leaves for Europe on the 13th instant, whilst the *Thibet* is put down for the 17th, only four days later. We have heard a great flourish of trumpets about the new accelerated (F) Mail Contract, but I cannot quite fathom the intention of this double departure of Mails within such a short interval. Are the despatches to be carried by the *Thibet* due in London one week later than those taken by the *Amazon*? If so, where does the acceleration apply? On the other hand the utility of a possible arrival of the English Mail on the 19th January, together with the French Mail leaving this on Saturday next, should such be the aim of the framers of the new Time Table, appears to be very questionable, and taken in conjunction with the ever-shifting quicksand of Mail-day in the future, highly puzzling to

NUMSKULL.

GERMAN FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Rev. Ernst Klitzke, in his report concerning the German Foundling Hospital, Bethesda, for 1879, gives the history of the institution during the two past years. Mr. and Mrs. Louis, of the Rhenish Society, undertook the superintendence, the former undertaking also the pastorate, during the ten months which the writer of the report and the writer's wife spent on leave. It is but natural then that to them due credit should be given. Mr. Louis looked after the Christmas collection of 1878, when \$1,185 was collected, for which the English as well as German friends are heartily thanked. In 1877 there were 63 subscribers during the year with a total of \$1,120, and last year 82 subscribers with a total of \$1,185, an increase of 12 subscribers and \$65. Messrs. Siemens & Co., Messrs. Melchers & Co., and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, each gave \$100 each year; the former year the Governor gave \$50, but his name is not in last year's list. For the gift of \$50 in 1877, and for in other ways for being present, for instance, at the Christmas distribution of presents, with Mrs. Hennessy—according benevolent sympathy to the institution, the Committee express their heartfelt gratitude to His Excellency. They say, in this connection, that it would be a source of much happiness to them, if other members of the English community would also design to visit the institution, so that they may convince themselves of the work done there. The son of Pastor Knak succeeds his father, who died in July last, in the pastorate of the congregation in Berlin, and in the Directorship of this Society, which is thereby saved from the necessity of affiliating with some one or other of the larger Missionary Societies and sinking its independence.

Mr. Klitzke found it impossible, during his trip to and from, and his journey in Germany to raise, as desired, subscriptions sufficient to cover the cost of a separate hospital building. It is therefore intended to provide accommodation for the

sick children within the house; and, as the Chapel hitherto used is too small for its purpose, whilst the house is short of several rooms which may be used either for the purposes of the school or the hospital, it is proposed to build in the course of the next year a separate chapel outside the house, but within the boundary wall to the East of it. The total cost has been estimated at \$4,500, of which sum there is \$1,150 in hand. The deficit, friends at Home and in Hongkong are asked to provide,—over \$3,000. By their addition the Mission will gain within the house the room hitherto used and appropriated as a Chapel and will be enabled to provide the accommodation hitherto felt wanting. The building will be completed, it is hoped, before Christmas 1880, when the German community will have the pleasure of possessing a church of their own. The state of the health of the children in the institution was, during the year 1878, on the whole satisfactory. In the course of the year 12 children were lost, several of whom were over 10 years old. The House remains free of infectious disease. Early in 1879 one of the girls was married to a young Chinese assistant employed under His Lordship the Bishop of Hongkong, so that there are now 16 pupils of the Foundling House living among their own people as mothers of Christian families. No betrothals have lately occurred, the members of the ruling generation who are being here trained for matrimony (a woman's occupation or profession) being yet too young for engagements. There have been, however, several applications for wives.

The eldest girl, who in accordance with the Evangelical Lutheran creed observed in all matters pertaining to this institution, receive, when 15 or 16 years old, confirmation at the hands of the Pastor, are meanwhile being prepared for their future course of life. They receive, among other lessons, once a week a lesson in Chinese manners and customs through the Chinese teacher, an instruction which is believed to be the more important as most of the institution girls are eventually married to men in the country, where they would easily learn the danger of being mis-objects of ridicule or treated as non-Chinese. If ignorant of the customs in vogue among the common people. The girls are also being otherwise practically prepared for the future; all grown-up have to study how to cook and how to work in the kitchen or garden, in anticipation of the work they may have to do when married. They take alternate weeks at inside and outside work. This brings us to those of the girls who are crippled for life and who are now all grown up to maturity. It is difficult to occupy them so that they are not envious of the privileges of the other girls, who, being in full health, are given away in marriage. Considering that the eldest of them is now over 30 years old, the next 28 years, another 20 years, and so on, it is easily understood that many difficulties are connected with a proper treatment of such girls, especially as, according to Chinese custom, the younger ones are easily turned into servants by their eldest,—a system in which is not advisable in an institution like this. It is therefore proposed that there should be established, on a separate lot of ground, received as a present from the Government, a special asylum for the cripples. There they might, in connection with and in dependence on the Foundling House, be occupied in useful labour and contribute towards their own maintenance, being treated of course as children of the home. Only 5 children, all foundlings from the country, have been received this year, as it seems to the Management more necessary the more we live here, to avoid making it too easy for the Chinese to get rid of their female infants. Accommodation in the house is moreover limited. This is one of the principal reasons why the plan of building a separate chapel is of the utmost importance. In the course of the present year 6 children died, so that with the usual death calculated, the number still remaining is 77, of whom 73 are living in the house. There were 79 children in the House in December last year, and there have been 5 additions since then. The total number of married girls from the House at date is 16. In conclusion the superintendent gives a general invitation to subscribers and others who are present at the Christmas celebration which is to take place at 6 p.m., on 24th December, at the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House. It will give special pleasure if English friends and donors will honour the meeting with their presence. The celebration will not occupy more than half an hour or three quarters of an hour.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief, Sir John Smead and a Special Jury.)

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

THE \$17,000 CASE.

Chun Shun Yee and Tam Yew Tong, were charged on two counts with having on Nov. 2nd 1878 and again on the 30th June this year, unlawfully conspired, confederated and agreed with another two men before the Court, Ho Chui Tin and Chu Fan, to cheat and defraud one Wong Ming Leung of certain moneys. The prosecution was conducted for the Attorney General by Mr. Haylar, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Brereton, and the accused were defended by Mr. H. L. Denny, appearing as an advocate by permission of the Court, and Mr. Ng Achoy respectively.

This case was concluded to-day, after a hearing extending over four days. Kwan Chuk Koo, a merchant, residing in Wing Lok Street, one of first defendant's trustees, gave some formal evidence regarding the bankruptcy of that prisoner.

This completed the evidence for the prosecution, and as there were no witnesses for the defence Mr. Haylar proceeded to address the jury. He said there were a few salient points to which he wished to draw their attention. If the first witness was to be believed a most nefarious scheme had been perpetrated, the main element of which was to squeeze the father of the young man. The scheme appeared to have been propounded to this young man to drag the money from his father by means of the law. An important point was whether corroborated was to be found in the theory this witness set up. The main charge against the first prisoner was that he being a bankrupt on the 1st Nov. 1878, being indeed utterly insolvent, he handed over a note for \$18,600 in exchange for one of \$17,000, deducting an enormous commission. Where was that money to come from? They all knew the boy belonged to a respectable family, and he was just the kind of tool upon which they

would play. His family was not wealthy but in good circumstances, many of them in Government employ and they would be likely to pay up rather than suffer the disgrace of being dragged through the courts. The two prisoners could have had no other object in view. If the despatches that had been sent to the boy's father can be believed, there could be little doubt in arriving at the decision that there was not the slightest hope of ever getting any arms. The purchase of arms was only got up as a means of giving colour to the trick. "He would not go over the whole ground again, but would draw the attention of the jury to some other matters. The note for \$13,600 was never meant to be given to the boy. If the two prisoners are believed to have been in confederation, there must have been more than has met the eye. The object was to get \$17,000 from the young man. This promissory note was witnessed by two responsible men. The other note is given to the second defendant, and never reached the first witness. It was a mere blind. It was intended to get the \$17,000 and give nothing for it. On the 17th Sept. last, while the case was being investigated before the Magistrates at the Police Court, the man who had the note for the \$13,600 turns round and threatens the young man with a lawyer's letter to come and take possession of the arms. The whole of them must have known that the purchase of the arms was a mere shadowy pretext, the only object being to get the money from the young man's family. The plot was hatched in Canton and carried out in the Club in Lower Lascar Row. The British Consul at Canton must have been hoodwinked when he asked the Chinese authorities to put pressure upon the boy to make him pay. The first prisoner must have told a false story, knowing that for the \$17,000 note the slightest consideration had been given.

Mr. Denny, on rising to address the jury on behalf of the first prisoner, called the attention of the Court to the wording of the second count in the indictment, upon which no evidence had been led, and it was decided by the Court that that count should be struck out. Mr. Haylar relying mainly on the first count for a conviction. He reminded the jury that he had been told by the first witness that he had agreed to purchase the arms and had so intended up to February last; no money had passed, but an equivalent was given in the shape of a promissory note, less the commission on the transaction. A great deal had been said about the bankruptcy of the first defendant. This had nothing to do with the case. When he has complied with the rules of the Court, he is at liberty to resume business and to incur fresh debts. The object of the first prisoner was to get the large commission, which, though preposterous, was not conspiracy. The boy went to the Consul and said precisely what he was taught, and it was most likely he had done the same in this Court. He was a perjured witness, he had told a parcel of lies to the Consul at Canton. The boy's father is not rich, but he is a man of power; he holds a high position in the Chinese Army, and is not a man who would be likely to be squeezed. It had been shown conclusively that the boy did intend to purchase the arms and ammunition and present them to the Chinese Government, and it was only after the permit had been refused that he abandoned the idea. If no conspiracy was proved on the 2nd Nov. of last year, then after that date no one man was responsible for the acts of the others.

Mr. Ng Achoy said his client was placed in an awkward position. There had been no evidence given that he had entered into a conspiracy. The only thing proved was certain acts which they were asked to impute to this motive. He submitted, on behalf of the second witness, that in what he had done nothing was further from his mind than to cheat or defraud the boy's father. The prosecution rested alone on the first witness, and if there was a conspiracy at all he must have been a co-conspirator or at least an accomplice. Now the first witness was a confirmed liar on his own admission. He went to the Consul and told a number of lies; so that he cannot be believed. He had been under duress, living since June last with the compradore of Messrs. Arnold Karberg. On being pressed to take delivery of the guns he then turns round and institutes proceedings. There is a Chinese saying that "the wicked man always brings the first charge." The witness said that the others do but withhold what he himself suggested. The conspiracy, if conspiracy existed, was made at Canton, and not at Hongkong on the 26th Oct., and what was done here subsequently was simply carrying out that conspiracy.

In summing up, His Lordship the Chief Justice referred to the remark that had fallen from Counsel,—why did not the parties to this case being Chinese seek redress in a Chinese Court. The answer was that this was the only Court where this Chinese gentleman could seek redress. The sun of the conspiracy had not risen till these men arrived in Hongkong. The boy, this foolish boy, was present at the inception of the alleged conspiracy, and Mr. Achoy very adroitly put it that this boy was an accomplice. If so, the fact had this effect, and this effect only on his evidence, that he was not to be believed unless the other testimony sustained his evidence. If his testimony is sustained then he must be taken as a witness of truth. He called himself a student and like some undergraduates in England believed promotion would come by nature without work. The son of a Judge or a Bishop often imagines, as this son of a Mandarin did, all sorts of things. They had to bear in mind his nature, his position, his character, in deciding the question whether he was an accomplice or simply a tool in the hands of designing men. They had to bear in mind that men who often did themselves and their families the greatest injury were men driven on simply by impulses. His Lordship laid down the law clearly as to what constituted a conspiracy,—explaining that the crime consisted not in doing actual harm but in the desire to illegally obtain money or intending to do an injury. If their endeavour was by pressure to obtain money from this man by means of the warrant or despatch brought by the runner, then their action would come within that definition.

The Jury retired at 6.10, and after an absence of half an hour returned a verdict of guilty against the first prisoner unanimously, and of "guilty" against the second prisoner also, but by a majority only, five to two.

Sentence deferred till Friday morning, His Lordship remarking that the offence

was a very grave and serious misdemeanour and must be punished very severely. As to what precise shape that punishment would take, that was a question to which he would give his gravest consideration.

The offence is one of common law punishable by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, and under an ordinance quoted by Mr. Haylar hard labour also may be imposed.

The jurors who have heard this important but wearisome case are—Messrs T. G. Williamson, H. W. Davis, F. A. Grobier, J. Enston Squier, C. P. Chater, P. A. da Costa and D. Gillies, who were specially thanked by His Lordship as he released them from their arduous labours.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Hon. the Acting Puisne Judge, J. F. Francis Esq.)

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

LIM AXIN AND ANOR. v. H. CADWALLADER, \$32.22.—Complainant's chair coolies sued Mr. Cadwallader for the above sum for chair hire. Judgment was given against him in his absence when the case was last before the Court and an arrest warrant was issued on the 27th ult. Defendant was arrested to-day only; on the payment of the money he was released.

To-day, Mr. M'Bean, bailiff, was taken smartly to task by the Court for not having had the defendant arrested before. The man could have been got hold of any day since the warrant was in the hands of the bailiff. This was not the first time Europeans had not been arrested when they should have been. If anything of the same kind occurred again, Mr. M'Bean would be very severely dealt with.

Mr. M'Bean pleaded as an excuse that Mr. Cadwallader was over at Kowloon; the coolie had told him so.

His Honor: Then go to Kowloon and arrest him; it is within the Colony. You are not the only person in Hongkong, who has eyes and ears, Mr. M'Bean. Cadwallader ought to have been arrested here.

Mr. M'Bean explained that Mr. Leon, who had served him with the summons in this case and in Criminal Jurisdiction too and knew him, had seen him last on Friday.

His Honor: Did he then have the means of arresting him?

Mr. M'Bean: No. He did not get the maintenance money till Saturday.

His Honor: The maintenance money has nothing to do with his arrest.

Mr. M'Bean, sworn, stated that he had got \$7.50 for maintenance money from the plaintiff in case No. 1095. That money was now in the hands of Mr. Leon.

His Honor: With the maintenance money you have nothing whatever to do. That is solely the concern of the Superintendent of the Gaol. If the maintenance money is not paid he will discharge the man. You have no right whatever to receive one cent of money from any person attending this Court.

Mr. M'Bean: The Superintendent of the Gaol will not receive the man unless I can pay him the maintenance money.

His Honor: Distinctly understand that no money is to be paid to you; whatever has to come here is to be paid to the officers of the Court and not to you. (Clause of the ordinance read; it provided for the money for maintenance, not exceeding 25 cents per day, being paid to the Superintendent of the Gaol.) The Bailiff had nothing whatever to do with that money. If he received any money whatever after this, he would be very severely punished. In this case he had actually received and taken money from that man without having arrested the defendant. Where was that money now?

Mr. M'Bean: In the hands of Mr. Leon.

His Honor: It has no business to remain in his hands for a moment. Let all money be at once paid to the Superintendent of the Gaol or to Mr. Sangster. He (Leon) never ought to have had it in his hands. You received this money a week ago. The man has been in Queen's Road every day this week and could have been easily arrested. I have made enquiries. The police and others have seen him every day. Complaints are coming in every day of extortion and neglect. Let notices, in Chinese, be put in different parts of the Court, Mr. Sangster, that no person whatever shall pay any money to anybody save the sheriff of this Court.

STOCKHAUSEN AND ANOR. v. A. DEMEE, \$5.50.—This was a claim by the last lessee of the Oriental Hotel, for bar chits and orders from defendant's house for liquor. The highest sum on one chit was \$3.50.

The Judge referred to the licensing ordinance which provides (sect. 17) that no licensed person shall maintain any action in respect of any account for liquor supplied, unless such account is for more than \$5, and that value of liquor was supplied at one and the same time.

Mr. Stockhausen thought that only applied to bar chits for drinks and not to I. O. U.'s for liquor sent for by a customer and sent out to his house.

His Honor simply read again the words of the ordinance. Were all the small chits for drinks?

Mr. Stockhausen thought not; most of them were bowls and billiards.

His Honor: Can you swear to those which are for bowls and billiards?

Mr. Stockhausen could not; it was so long ago.

Claim dismissed. The prosecution had been taken of making the I. O. U. "for value received." Had the chit been drawn up so as to show what was for bowls and billiards, that debt could have been recovered. As the sums for the different things were not distinguishable the Court had to reject them all.

LAI TANG CHUN v. LEUNG AYON, \$80.—Of this case, in which Mr. Denny appears for the complainant and Mr. Wotton, of Messrs Brereton and Wotton, for the defendant, the further hearing was fixed for to-morrow at noon, Mr. Denny being engaged in the Criminal Sessions to-day. This is the doctor's case, which was the occasion for comment in our last Tuesday's issue.

CARDINAL Manning opposes the employ ment of married women outside of their own households, saying that when a woman marries, she enters into a solemn contract for life that she will give her time to her husband, her home and her children, and if she does not do so, it destroys the whole domestic life.

Canton.

December 8th, 1879.

By a letter from his son just to hand, I am informed of the death of Dr. Thomas R. College, at his residence, (Lanston House, Cheltenham, on the 28th of October, in the 83rd year of his age. For some years the Chief Surgeon of the Hon. East India Company in China, of his successors the Superintendents of British Trade and intercourse, Dr. College exercised the powerful influence of his official and social position, as he did practically also his professional skill, in a spirit of benevolence toward the Chinese, at the period when the jealousy of the native Government precluded the extended scope that his successors Parker, Hobson and Kerr, locally, and Lookhart and others at the North, by a tentative patience, attained subsequently. His impulses and efforts of that earlier period,—in which he may have consciously or unconsciously received inspiration from his predecessor Pearson,—was fittingly commemorated by the genius of Chintney; who, being commissioned by a leading British Merchant, composed and painted the fine picture representing Dr. College standing as the central figure of a singularly life-like, realistic, group and scene, in the act of practical treatment of the eye of a blind child; a picture of which some engravings and repetitions of reduced size exist in China, the large original one having been sent to London for use in engraving the many copies required for subscribers. That was more than 40 years ago, when he was about to return to England and when he became the President of our Medical Missionary Society, of which he remained the titular head until his death; and it is a precious legacy that he has left us, as an injunction to perseverance in the good work, in the humble and we may well believe too self-accusative protestation to those around his dying couch, "constantly repeated so long as his reason remained, as his son writes, in regard to his share in originating the Society, that it was "The one good thing of his life."

China.

SHANGHAI.

(Continued.)

A sad chapter of domestic life was laid before the Chinese Magistrate and the British Assessor at the Mixed Court this morning. Some months ago a boy employed at the Club Concordia married a wife out of a house of ill-fame. As was expected, the marriage proved a very unhappy one, and yesterday the wife threw herself into the Defence Creek with the object of committing suicide, but she was rescued by two foreigners, and taken to the Central Police Station. In court this morning the woman stated that she had been very cruelly treated by her husband and his father and mother, and that all her jewellery, with which she was well supplied, had been taken from her. Her husband had arranged that she was to join a Buddhist nunnery, and in consequence, part of her hair had been cut off. The husband, on his part, complained that his wife had been unfaithful to him. The Magistrate rebuked the man in severe terms, and ordered that a divorce should be made out. To obtain a divorce under Chinese law seems to be a comparatively simple and inexpensive process.

We note among the list of passengers which arrived, by the *Nanching* from Tientsin, H. E. Chevalier Hofer Hoffenfels, Austrian Minister; Counts De Petitville and Diesbach, and Viscount Pibrac.

The steamer *Hwai-yuen* was docked last Friday afternoon by Messrs Furuham & Co. at the "Old Dock." It was found that a pretty clean cut had been made in her side below the loading mark. The cut was about five or six feet long, and about six or seven inches broad at the broadest part. No other injury had apparently been done beyond bending one or two of the angle irons. About four plates were to be taken out.

(News)

The pirate arrested at Minghong several months since was executed yesterday morning on the Parade Ground near the South gate of the native city. Another man, some time since convicted of murder, was executed at the same time and place. The head of the pirate was taken away to be suspended at the place where he committed the crime which he has now expiated with his life. The headless trunks were immediately removed.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, December 9.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$565
" Old " cash... 530
" New B. naves, cash, 515
" Old " cash...
" New Malwa, cash, 690
" Allowance Tania...
" Old Malwa, credit, 740
" Allowance Tania...—

Exchange.

Bank, Wire... 3/4
" Demand, ... 3/8
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/8
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/10
Credits, 4 " ... 3/10
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10
India, Wire... 25 1/2
" demand, ... 22 1/2

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 66 % prem. sellers.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,380.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350.
North China Ins. Co., \$1,125.
Yantai Ins. Assn., \$1,780 buyers.
Yantai Insurance Co., \$310, sales.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$815, buyers.
China Fire Ins. Co., \$221, sales.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 13 % prem.
H.K. M. S. S. boat Co., \$10 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., \$1,109
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66
China Sugar Refining Co., \$159
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

RAILS.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 8th Dec., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 12th Dec. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Kobe.....Cabin \$60. Storage \$15.

"Yokohama & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A Reduction is made on RETURN CASH PASSENGERS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879. del3

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES.

Also, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th December, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AMAZON, Commandant LORIMER, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th December, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. del3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 23rd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 6, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879. de24

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879. jal3

RAILS.



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON.

Also, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship THIBET, Captain P. H. TORRICK, will leave this Port on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 11 p.m.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879. del3

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship THIBET, Captain P. H. TORRICK, will leave this Port on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 11 p.m.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879. del3

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Hongkong, December 8, 1879. del3

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddars Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, DE EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, September 3, 1879. 3se80

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT OF HOUSE, No. 4, Praya East, MARINE LOT No. 65 (formerly known as the "Blue Houses") with possession on 1st January, proximo.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. jal

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